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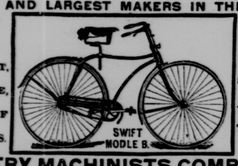
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A POWERFUL TONIC PURE LIVER REGULATOR PERFECT BLOOD PURIFIER

Mr. Bert Marchbanks, Druggist, Sparta, Tenn., informs us that a case of scrofulous sore eyes was cured by taking three large bottles of Dr. Thacher's Liver and Blood Syrup.

Price, 50c and $1.

Treatise on Liver and Blood Diseases Mailed Free.

Dr. H. S. Thacher Medicine Co., CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

MURRAY, the BARBER.

MURRAY, the Barber, respectfully informs his customers and friends that he continues to prosecute his profession at his old stand, four doors east of the European House

CURIOUS FACTS.

There are no undertakers in Japan.

A Pennsylvania woman keeps spiders as pets.

A revolver has been invented that will shoot seven times a second.

A Cincinnati musical crank has invented an aluminium violin.

Tartars of 2000 years ago preserved only the thumb and toe nails of their dead.

The famous church of St. Sophia in Constantinople, now a mosque, was begun A. D. 532.

Some of the fine old oak trees of Waverly, Mass., are supposed to date from the Tenth Century.

Oriental gardeners produce "changeable roses," which are white in the shade and blood-red in the sunlight.

It is said that the Turks were the first people to bury their dead in cemeteries adorned with ornamental headstones.

A pet dog, it is said, recently died at Elkton, Ky., from licking his mistress' cheek. She painted, and the dog died of poison.

Mrs. Julia Phinzy, formerly a slave, died recently in Atlanta, Ga., leaving property valued at $20,000. She made Marion Phinzy, son of her old master, her heir.

A catfish that weighed 342 pounds was caught recently in the Mississippi by a colored fisherman. It was the largest fish of the kind ever taken from the river.

Who would have supposed that sweet potatoes were rich in alcohol? They are now used largely in the manufacture of alcohol. In the Azores Islands they are the principal source of the supply.

The smallest conscript in France is Louis Bernadat, of Luret, in the Department of the Allier. This martial personage is barely seventy centimetres in height, or two feet four inches.

A dog with a dangerous appetite is referred to in the following advertisement, from an English paper: "For sale—A bull terrier, two years old. Will eat anything; very fond of children."

Mrs. Flora Ellice Stevens, of Chama, New Mexico, as a Notary Public, recently administered the oath of office to her husband, William L. Stevens, who had been elected Justice of the Peace.

A flume designed for conveying lumber from the place of felling in the Sierra Nevada Mountains to the plains below has been built in Fresno County, California. The flume is said to be fifty-two miles in length.

In the Roman Campagna, at the sepulcher of Metella, wife of Sulla, there is an echo which repeats five times, each being in a different key. It will also repeat a hexameter line, or another sentence which can be spoken in 2½ seconds.

A rapacious appetite was possessed by a hog in Scio, Oregon. Its owner often said that it seemed to eat its own bulk of food at each meal. When the hog was killed, it was found to possess two perfect stomachs and two complete sets of intestines.

Death of a Brave American Lieutenant

The death of Lieutenant Lovell K. Reynolds, United States Navy, recalls his gallant rescue of the crew of an Austrian bark in January, 1880. The Baltimore Sun gives the following account of the affair:

At the time, Lieutenant Reynolds was an ensign on the United States sloop-of-war Constellation, bound from New York for Gibraltar with a relief crew for the United States flagship Trenton. In November, 1879, when in the vicinity of the Western Islands, terrible weather was experienced by the Constellation. On the 26th, while hove-to, a bark was sighted displaying signals of distress. Reefs were shaken out of the sails of the Constellation and she bore down upon the stranger. The life-boat of the man-of-war was manned, with Ensign Reynolds in command. The sea was raging at the time and doubts were entertained of the boat's safety. The vessel proved to be the Austrain bark Olivo, from New York for Gibraltar with grain. The morning the Constellation signted the Olivo her master and crew had given up all hopes. Their boats were gone, and to go down with the vessel was certain to follow. Mr. Reynolds at eight o'clock that night had rescued all the crew but two men. When he reported that fact to Lieutenant W. Goodwin, officer of the deck, the latter said the Constellation would stand by till daylight and take them off. Mr. Reynolds said the Olivo would not live till morning. A new life-boat crew went into the whaleboat, and returning rescued the remaining two men. Mr. Reynolds swam from the life-boat to the Olivo, poured oil over the cabin, and set her afire. He returned to his boat, and got all safely on the man-of-war, after fourteen hours' battling with the sea to save as many lives. For his bravery he was decorated by the Emperor of Austria, after being permitted to receive it by an act of Congress.

Seven-Headed Egyptian Wheat.

The so-called seven-headed Egyptian or mummy wheat is a very ancient variety, and while a few grains of it may have been picked up in Egypt, still there is no proof that it was known at the time the ancient Egyptians practiced embalming their dead. No one has ever been able to make any grain or other seed found in mummy cases germinate, no matter how many persons have claimed otherwise. Scientific men have tested these seeds many times, but never succeeded in making them show the least signs of vegetating. Fresh modern seeds are often palmed off upon travelers in the East for very ancient ones found in some old cave or tomb, and they pass as genuine among those who are not well informed in regard to such matters.—New York Sun.

FOILED IN THEIR PLOT.

How a Train was Saved from Destruction by Wreckers.

A well arranged plan for robbing one of the many outgoing trains was nipped in the bud at St. Louis, and all of the would-be robbers, save one, are now under arrest.

One James F. Gesney, alias John Lowe, alias Huntington, alias Roland H. Gana, his mistress, Miss Minnie Myers, alias Minnie Lowe; Louis Lutz, alias Louis Kinderlinger; Clark Goodwin, John Reed and Robert Wethered, met in a South Fourth street saloon, and formulated a plan to rob one of the Saturday night out-going trains. Gesney, who was captain of the party, was to furnish three sticks of dynamite ready for use, and the other members of the party were to procure revolvers and sacks in which to carry away the plunder. Each did his part, and was ready to meet at the saloon at six o'clock as agreed upon.

Wethered, however, weakened at the last moment and called upon the police officials and gave away the whole scheme. As the different persons involved approached the saloon they were put under arrest.

A search of the home of the Myers woman, on Clark avenue, disclosed the guns and the dynamite that were to be used. On being arrested, all the parties confessed that they were intending to rob either the Iron Mountain train near the Jefferson Barracks or the Frisco express at a point about ten miles from the city. The parties are under twenty-five years of age, and Wethered and Goodwin claim to be from Texas.

The others are local toughs. Wethered cannot be found, but it is believed he was allowed to go after confessing the details of the plot.

MINISTER JONES, of the Finance Department, has announced that the total debt of the Hawaiian Government is $3,321,000.

RAILWAY SPEED AT SEA.

The Use of the Propeller Has Made Possible.

Far back in the year 1834, Captain John Ericsson, whom we all remember as the builder of the first iron-clad "Monitor," applied for a patent on a screw propeller to be used in driving ships through the water. Ten years later the Secretary of the British Admiralty persuaded that body to make a trial of the new machine in the frigate "Arrogant."

The device was a success. The frigate went faster than others of her size using sails alone; she could move about in the water when there was no wind, and when other ships were motionless or at anchor; and although her speed, even with the wind, was but little increased, and the sailors grumbled at having the ship's hold filled up with "tea-kettles and boilers," they had to admit that she was safer in a gale, and could go better than before. Popular feeling was against the propeller, however, and it was not until 1852 that it was placed in the larger ships of war.

All great inventions have to fight their way, and this was no exception. It gradually came into use among merchant ships, and when the naval authorities saw its advantages most of the opposition ceased, and they decided to try it in the greatest ship they had. The "Windsor Castle" had just been completed at the Royal Dockyard, Pembroke. She was 255 feet long, 60 feet wide, and had three tiers of port-holes—room for 120 guns. She was the result of years of labor, and was then the greatest warship in the world.

It seemed a pity to desecrate this noble craft by loads of coal, tons of oily machinery, hot boilers, and a company of "greasy engineers," but it would never do to have England's greatest war-ship lacking in anything that could give her greater speed and strength. Therefore it was decided to cut the vessel in two, and lengthen her so as to accommodate the machinery. She was sawed directly through amidships, the stern was pushed back twenty-three feet, and the gap built up solid with the rest of the ship. When she was launched the machinery was put in. Complete, she was 278 feet long, and carried twenty more guns.

In making a report of this great ship to the French navy, Lieutenant Labrousse urged the French also to adopt the propeller, and wrote that "the use of the screw as a means of propulsion is far from diminishing a ship's sailing qualities. It is, on the contrary, capable of adding to the certainties of navigation."

In 1859 we find the "Great Eastern" using the propeller, but only as an aid to her paddle-wheels. In fact, for many years thereafter, all the ocean steamers used paddles only. The warships alone continued to experiment with the propellers.

Now, however, everything has changed in favor of the screw, and, except some light river boats drawing little water, all steamers are run by propellers. Boats were soon built with propellers under the keel, then others used two, one on either side of the keel, and now three are being successfully operated.

Then came the days of "forced draft," when the fire-rooms were closed up tight, and air was pumped in to go roaring up through the chimneys after fanning the fires into greater heat. The engines worked faster, and the ship's speed was increased; but the increase soon reached a limit, for the boiler-room became so hot that the poor firemen could not stay at their posts for more than fifteen minutes at a time. One hundred and sixty-five degrees was the awful heat they had to work in recently on the fast United States ship "Concord." The men fainted in front of the furnaces, and others were hard to hire. What was to be done? The limit of speed for ships seemed to be reached, while more speed was wanted.

Commodore George W. Melville, of the United States navy, has solved the puzzle by designing a ship with smokestacks 100 feet high. These have the same effect as the tall factory chimneys on land. The firemen do not find this natural draft so oppressive, and these smokestacks give a steam power that sends the great ship, with spinning screws, at the rate of twenty-six miles an hour. And, even at this railway speed, she will use so little coal that she can run 24,000 miles, or almost around the world, without renewing her supply.—St. Nicholas.

About $40,000,000 is paid every year in Germany for the creation and preservation of forests; 200,000 families are supported from them, while something like 3,000,000 find employment in the various wood industries of the empire. The total revenue from the forests amounts to $14,500,000, and the current expenses are $8,500,000.

Sufferers from Dyspepsia

Here's Something for You to Read

Distress in the Stomach CURED by HOOD'S.



Miss Jennie Cunningham
South Newcastle, Me.

"When I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, I could eat nothing but very light food, without having terrible distress in my stomach. I had tried other medicines, which did me no good. Before I had taken 1 bottle of Hood's I saw that it was doing me good. I continued to grow better while taking 5 bottles, and now I can eat anything. I have had no distress for months, and I think there is no medicine for dyspepsia like Hood's Sarsaparilla. My appetite is excellent, and my health is **very much better** than for years." MISS JENNIE CUNNINGHAM, South Newcastle, Me.

HOOD'S PILLS cure Constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES

"August Flower"

I have been troubled with dyspepsia, but after a fair trial of August Flower, am freed from the vexatious trouble—J. B. Young, Daughters College, Harrodsburg, Ky. I had headache one year steady. One bottle of August Flower cured me. It was positively worth one hundred dollars to me—J. W. Smith, P.M. and Gen. Merchant, Townsend, Ont. I have used it myself for constipation and dyspepsia and it cured me. It is the best seller I ever handled—C. Rugh, Druggist, Mechanicsburg, Pa.

LUMBER.

GEO. F. SLOAN & BRO.

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We offer you, delivered to Wharf or Depot in Baltimore:

1 inch Yellow Pine Boards, (Edge,) $12.50 per M.
Worked Yellow Pine Flooring, 15.00 "
1 " 6x20 Sawed Cypress Shingles, - - 6.00 "

These goods are excellent value for the money. We have higher grades at higher prices. If you wish prices on other goods, write us and we will reply promptly.

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, ETC. SHINGLES.



HOOP SKIRTS IN OLD TIMES.

In Spain about 1630 the hoop skirts became so monstrous that an edict was issued commanding their reduction and ordering the confiscation of hoop skirts above the regulation size. The attempts to carry out the edict caused innumerable riots and were finally abandoned.—Chicago Times.

THE DIAMOND OF MARIE ANTOINETTE.

Two uncut diamonds, green and white, mounted on a square diamond, on which is engraved the word "Marie," have been creating interest in England. In the same exhibition were two pearl epaulettes worn by the late Emperor of Delhi, and an ornament made of an idol of pearl in a niche of pearl. A black diamond was shown, the largest that has yet been discovered, and which it took a year to cut, losing 100 carats in the operation.—New York Press.

THE INTENTION WAS GOOD.

The Farmington Society, in Chicago, sew for the poor. Young ladies nowadays are not instructed in the fashioning of plain garments as in the days of our grandmothers, and some of the articles evolved by the brains and fingers of the society's fair members are, to put it gently, unique. It fell to Mrs. X., the wife of one of Chicago's best known men to distribute some of the articles among poor families. One woman held up a certain garment, and after looking at it said: "I may be poor, but thank goodness I am not deformed!"—Life.

WELL PAID BRITISH WOMEN.

As many believe that the occupations of women are badly paid in Great Britain, the following list of salaries earned by the employes of a London dressmaker may possibly prove of interest. It must be understood, of course, that the establishment in question is one of the first in London, but about the same salaries are paid by most of the leading firms: Lady managers get $2500 per annum with board and lodging, etc.; first assistants, $1500; second assistants, $800; two third assistants, $400 each; one accountant, $2500; and six showroom women salaries ranging from $400 to $600 per annum. In addition to the above there are about one hundred workmen who earn from $3 to $6 per week.

THE SUMMER GIRL'S WAIST.

Shirt waists and blouses promise to be even more popular than ever during the coming season. The principal change in them for the new season, is the use of a full frill, wide around the shoulders and graduated in width to the waist. This gives the effect of bretelles. Heavy cotton cheviots and linens will be more use for these shirts than lighter goods. The silk shirt waists seem to retain their place. The French couturieres have adopted the shirt waist idea in many of their rich costumes of wool with silk or velvet. Blouses of plaid or rainbow velvet continue to be shown with many French costumes where the skirt and remainder of the dress are of shaggy, wool camels' hair.—Detroit Free Press.

VELVET SLEEVES ARE DEAD.

In Paris velvet sleeves went out with the old year. The newest gowns have velvet bodices, but sleeves of the same material as the skirt. It was high time that a change should be effected in this direction, for the sameness in the style of evening gowns was getting monotonous. A celebrated photographer recently remarked that it was quite a relief to "take" a lady in a dress that hadn't velvet sleeves. Every really dressy gown now must have a pelerine on the bodice which may be detachable or a part of the dress, according to the wearer's taste. One of the most remarkable dresses of this kind yet seen was a black figured cloth, with a bodice of purple velvet, finished in front with a sort of cascade edged with mink, and sleeves of black with a band of velvet and fur at the wrist. The skirt was enormously full and stiffened with a horsehair lining; but the greater part of the fulness was confined to the back. It had a fairly deep border of velvet round the hem, on which was placed a band of mink, and had no darts at the top, but was "easied" into the waist. The bodice had a detachable pelerine of the black cloth edged with fur, and arranged with much fulness on the shoulders.—New York World.

REPAIRING SUEDE GLOVES.

I saw a pair of Suede gloves that most women would have discarded made as good as new the other day, writes a correspondent. Several of the long pieces between the fingers had given out, though otherwise the gloves were nearly as good as new. So out came a pair of sharp scissors and an old pair of gloves of a similar color. The worn pieces were carefully ripped out and laid lengthwise on an unsoiled place in one of the old gloves, as a pattern. The new pieces were then neatly stitched in place. Some people believe it to be a matter of economy to have more than one pair of gloves of the same color, as sometimes it is the right and sometimes the left glove that is worn out first. The better glove if laid aside may chance to become the mate of one from the second pair, or may be used in mending. As a matter of economy, however, the habit of buying stockings of the same color and quality by the half dozen is of more value than in buying gloves in this way.

Black glace kid gloves that have the dye worn out at the finger-ends are greatly improved by staining the faded spots with good black ink, and after they are thoroughly dried rubbing in a little olive oil. If very gray, rub over several times with the ink.—New York Post.

EXHIBIT BY WOMEN OF RUSSIA.

The women of Russia recently displayed in Moscow the exhibit they have collected for the World's Fair. Commissioner Rakouza-Sonstcheffsky says the exhibit aroused great interest and resulted in securing a large sum for the relief of poor families. Her majesty, the Empress, is the patroness of the woman's department. The Moscow division is under the presidency of Grand Duchess Elizabeth, wife of Grand Duke Sergius, brother of the Emperor. The exhibit to be made by Russian women is large and varied. An important feature of it will be the display of lace and embroideries. It is believed that through the instrumentality of the lace exhibit at Chicago a new market will be created for Russian lace, much of which is exceedingly fine and comparatively inexpensive. The exhibit contains a medical and hospital department, showing the progress of Russian women in the practice of medicine and surgery. More than 1000 women physicians are registered in Russia. The women of the commission will unite in the publication of a book describing the progress of the movement for higher education for women in their country and also the professional education and training in industrial lines. Part of this work will be devoted to descriptions of the medical and hospital work of women in Asiatic Russia during cholera plagues and famines.—Chicago Herald.

FASHION NOTES.

Every shade of gray is fashionable.

Dark green and bright red mixtures are much fancied.

All the Empire dresses which are belted have the skirt gathered full.

Wide leather belts, flaring toward the top, are among the latest fancies.

Nun's veiling will be very much worn by young girls this coming season.

Some of the new sleeves are formed of two or three puffings, and finished with a deep frilling.

Some of the new sleeves are formed of two or three puffings, and finished with a deep frilling.

Golden brown and light reddish violet shades form one of the striking combinations of the season.

Dressy and fanciful vests, to slip over dress fronts or plain bodices, are very popular and useful.

Flowered and striped flounces serve to lengthen down old dresses and brighten them up for house wear.

Robin red is a new color in cloth, and is pretty when combined with russet brown velvet and dull gold passementerie.

Street gowns are cut short, and are quiet in color, while the corsage is brightened by sleeves and guimpe of velvet or silk of a contrasting color.

A much admired sleeve, which is associated with the Russian blouse, shows two large puffs crossed by a bracelet of fur in the middle of the upper arm.

The fashionable silks for evening wear for young women are extremely delicate in coloring, pink and heliotrope in their palest tones seeming to predominate.

French dimity, striped epingle, silk-striped gingham, English percale, Colonial serge, and figured Swiss are a very few of the beautiful fabrics for spring.

Very narrow galloons are arranged upon skirts in parallel rows, the space between being looped over with ribbon or velvet fastened in place by large cut jet facets.

Sleeves are puffy and baggy almost beyond endurance for stout people, and if fashion keeps on, we will have the old-time angel sleeve, the point of which nearly touched the ground.

The petticoat question has finally settled itself wisely. The serviceable black silk or alpaca is still worn with dark dresses and for the street and travel, but not with light dresses or in the parlor.

Ottoman cloths are revived. Plaids and russet velours, silk and wool plaids in charming color combinations, and a material with shaded silk effect called Damier, are all to the front as desirable fabrics.

Wedding trousseaus include several black gowns. Economical women have several corsages to wear with one black skirt, while combinations of white, pink, and pale green with jet are especially popular.

A few novelties in outdoor jackets have come out lately, and they are made of cloth, the favorite material for such garments, and have very full sleeves with short braided cuffs, and a turn-down braided collar.

Henri Deux collars of pale tinted cloth make picturesque evening wraps. They are lined with quilted silk of a pretty shade, and the high collars and the full pointed shoulder capes are bordered with fur.

Narrow stripes and quarter-inch checks in indefinite shading, and the old salted mixtures are among the designs in tailor wool. The stripes cross the goods, which, if the wool is hung widthwise, will throw them up and down.

Bright-colored chevrons are shown with narrow satin stripes of the ground color set a third of an inch apart, with silk arrowheads, or other figures, shot through on the stripe; scarlet is figured with yellow, gray with scarlet.

A new and lovely cotton is French dimity with flower printing on the white corded ground. The texture is finer than the ordinary dimity; the flowers are in wreathing sprays of little blossoms. Twenty-nine inches is the width of this fabric.

Printed silks are this season conspicuous by their absence, all of the newest designs being woven in the fabric. China and India silks are decidedly passe, and, excepting for morning and negligee toilettes, will not be worn at all by modish women.

A pretty white muslin has lines of maroon color, far apart, with the space between etched in maroon, in little pencil touches that look like the meadows homeward flying. The striped and flowered percales are pretty. Swiss without flowering is dotted in colors.

Mulberries for Animals.

On my farm, writes Israel W. Putnam, of Washington County, Ohio, a few acres of land, too much broken for cultivation, has for sixty years or more been used as a permanent pasture; on this several old mulberry trees are standing—the common black and white varieties; have planted none of the Russian, thinking our natives much better. The fruit is eaten by our farm animals, producing flesh and giving tone to their health. I have seen my horses, young and old, eating the fruit for hours at a time, and they become fat during its season; they pick up the berries from the ground with the upper lip, the ground becoming bare of grass.

Sheep, also, are excessively fond of mulberries, run for them early in the morning after their night's rest; and the hogs take their rounds from tree to tree. We have a few trees not far from the house; our poultry use them and thrive well. In autumn, at the time the leaves are falling, the cattle will keep the mulberry leaves eaten clean while fresh, and I have thought that the flow of milk is thereby increased, as the sap in the leaf is of a milkish color. A corner of the farm to be kept in permanent pasture may well be planted to several trees of the different varieties of the mulberry; care for them a few years, until out of reach of the cows' horns; they are of quick growth, an ornament to the grounds, and the timber is as durable as the locust for fence posts, grown in the open ground.—New York Tribune.

Parisian Shoplifters.

The Bon Marche, Paris, the largest retail shop in the world, employs a hundred men who do nothing but watch for shoplifters. This one establishment alone arrests on an average from 12,000 to 15,000 women annually who have been caught stealing. Every article from a two sou spool of thread to a 10,000 franc patern of Oriental tapestry, is labeled. Every purchaser is conducted by the selling clerk to pay at one of the cashiers' desks (there is no cash boy or elevator change system), where the article bought is wrapped up and its price paid for only to a cashier. Every clerk has a number and every article sold must bear upon its label the private mark of the salesman. This system is not known to the world at large, and it serves in the double purpose of tracing an article, and also finding by whom it was sold, in case of any dispute afterward.—Atlanta Constitution.

A Stylish Horse Without Ears.

"One of the most stylish driving horses in this city has no ears," remarked Eugene Carter, of Omaha, to a friend at the Lindell. "I won't disclose the name of the owner, but the horse is driven on the boulevard every fine day for exercise. He can easily trot in 2:32 without a skip, and his disposition makes him one of the most valuable family horses in St. Louis. My brother raised the horse. When a colt the animal had his ears frozen so badly that when the healing process set in they sloughed off within an inch of the head. The colt was the most promising one in my brother Dan's stables, but the loss of his ears made him unsalable. Dan broke him three years ago, and he showed speed from the first trial. In less than six months he trotted in 2:50, but the absence of ears placed a hoodoo upon his real value. Dan conceived the idea of a pair of artificial ears, and a skilled veterinary surgeon had them made and fitted them accurately to the stumps. They more than fulfilled expectations, for, fastened securely to his head by an elastic band, they defied the closest inspection, and had, when attached to the stumps, every motion made by a natural ear.

"A gentleman from St. Louis visiting in Omaha took a fancy to the horse and asked what money it would take to buy him. Dan asked a good sum.

"I'll take him at that price if you will deliver him to me in St. Louis sound as he is to-day," said the gentleman. 'The bargain was concluded and $200 was paid on the spot, the balance to be paid upon delivery. Dan was shipping stock to this market, and the gelding made one of the next car load. I came with them and delivered the horse, receiving the balance of the money. As the gentleman had been previously informed of the deformity, there was no kick, and the next day I saw the brown horse hitched to an elegant phaeton containing the gentleman's wife and two children. The horse could not be purchased to-day for $500."—St. Louis Republic.

Good Thing If Practical.

A clever chemist has invented an automatic sensitive paint, which is a bright yellow at the ordinary temperature, but, upon being brought into a warmer atmosphere it changes color gradually, until at 220 degrees, it becomes a bright red. It returns to its original color upon cooling, and may be heated with the same effect over and over. It is suggested that this paint may be used with advantage to detect a rise in the temperature of the fractional working parts of machinery.

English Shipbuilding.

During 1892 711 vessels, aggregating 1,261,107 tons, were launched in the United Kingdom. Of this number thirty were war ships, aggregating 151,187 tons displacement. The output of 1892 falls about 21,000 tons below that of 1891.

A statue is to be erected in France to the memory of the inventor of the velocipede.

Anchor Ice.

The "anchor ice" by which the steamer City of Boston was imprisoned in the Thames River, at Norwich, is one of the strangest of wintry phenomena. It goes by various names. West of New England it is known as "slush ice," and abroad it is called "ground ice." It is not formed upon the surface of water, but collects on the beds of streams. This is the most remarkable thing about it. Many theories have been advanced to account for its formation. One scientist claimed that it was the result of radiation of heat from the river bed, and that it was deposited on the same principle as dew. Another stoutly maintained that it was produced by little spicules of hoar frost falling from the atmosphere into the water.

The most acceptable hypothesis, however, is that the whole body of water in which it is found is thoroughly chilled by a mechanical action of the currents of the stream, and that the anchor ice then naturally forms on the stones and other rough bodies at the bottom. After this general cooling of the water to a temperature in the neighborhood of thirty-two degrees Fahrenheit, the anchor ice will speedily coat a pole, for example, that is lowered into the stream. The nucleus having once been formed, the small masses of ice that cling by adhesion to the asperities of the river bed grow in size, and at length attain sufficient buoyancy to loosen their fastenings and rise to the surface. In doing this they frequently tear up small stones and clumps of gravel.

The anchor ice is clearly crystalline in structure, and in the water resembles a kind of fungus or vegetable growth. At times a stream will be seen full of little masses of anchor ice floating along near or at the surface. Its consistency is often very light, so that if an attempt is made to grasp in the hand it readily melts and disappears. It is confined mainly to swiftly running streams having gravelly or stony beds, and it is a feature of the winter that proves troublesome chiefly to mill owners. It collects on the head gates of canals and on the racks at the entrances of flumes, and, if it is allowed to pass into a wheel pit, is liable to stop the wheel, as it effectually stopped the paddles of the steamer City of Boston in the Thames.—Boston Herald.

For impure or thin Blood, Weakness, Malaria, Neuralgia, Indigestion and Biliousness, take Brown's Iron Bitters—it gives strength, making old persons feel young—and young persons strong; pleasant to take.

An unostentatious gift—A loan.

"Remember that in Garfield Tea you have an unfailing remedy for Indigestion, Sick Headache and every attending ill that an abused stomach can make you suffer. Every druggist sells it. 25c., 50c. and $1."

Gets down to work—The pillow-maker.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Stomach disorders, use Brown's Iron Bitters—the Best Tonic. It rebuilds the Blood and strengthens the muscles. A splendid medicine for weak and debilitated persons.

Rose diamonds are liable to explode.

For Coughs and Throat Troubles use BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.—"They stop an attack of my asthma cough very promptly."—*C. Falch, Miamiville, Ohio.*

Praise never has to be coaxed to sing.

Royal Baking Powder

Is Absolutely Pure

WHILE there are so many alum baking powders in the market, the use of which all physicians decide render the food unwholesome and liable to produce dyspepsia and other ailments, housekeepers should exercise the utmost care to prevent any powder but the Royal from being brought into their kitchens.

In the use of Royal there is an absolute certainty of pure and wholesome food.

The official State Chemists report: The Royal Baking Powder does not contain ammonia, alum, lime, nor any injurious ingredients. It is absolutely pure and wholesome.

The Government reports show all other baking powders to contain impurities.

In the use of any baking powder but Royal there is uncertainty if not actual danger.

It is unwise to take chances in matters of life and health.

Worth Reading.

MT. STERLING, KY., Feb. 13, 1889.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

Gentlemen:—I desire to make a brief statement for the benefit of the suffering. I had been afflicted with catarrh of the head, throat and nose, and perhaps the bladder for fully twenty-five years. Having tried other remedies without success, I was led by an advertisement in the Sentinel-Democrat to try Hall's Catarrh Cure. I have just finished my fourth bottle, and I believe I am right when I say I am thoroughly restored. I don't believe there is a trace of the disease left. Respectfully,

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PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. The Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by Druggists. 25 CTS

We offer you a ready made medicine for Coughs, Bronchitis and other diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Like other so called Patent Medicines, it is well advertised, and having merit it has attained a wide sale under the name of Piso's Cure for Consumption.

It is now a "Nostrum," though at first it was compounded after a prescription by a regular physician, with no idea that it would ever go on the market as a proprietary medicine. But after compounding that prescription over a thousand times in one year, we named it "Piso's Cure for Consumption," and began advertising it in a small way. A medicine known all over the world is the result.

Why is it not just as good as though costing fifty cents to a dollar for a prescription and an equal sum to have it put up at a drug store?



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Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

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"MOTHER'S FRIEND"

is a scientifically prepared Liniment and harmless; every ingredient is of recognized value and in constant use by the medical profession. It shortens Labor, Lessens Pain, Diminishes Danger to life of Mother and Child. Book "To Mothers" mailed free, containing valuable information and voluntary testimonials.

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Sold by all druggists.

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Two Companions:— Used in all homes.
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It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

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If any one doubts that we can cure the most obstinate case in 20 to 60 days, let him write for particulars and investigate our reliability. Our financial backing is $500,000. When mercury, iodid potassium, sarsap rilla or Hot Springs fail, we guarantee a cure—and our Mexican Cyphilene is the only thing that will cure permanently. Positive proof sent sealed, free. COOK REMEDY CO., Chicago